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Seabell Henry

A History or Brief Chronicle . . . Of
The IRISH Warres

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A HISTORY

OR

BRIEF CHRONICLE of the CHIEF
MATTERS of the IRISH WARRES,

WITH

A Perfect Table or List of all the Victories obtained by the LORD GENERALL

CROMWELL,

*Governour-Generall of IRELAND
and the Parliaments Forces under
His Commands there.*

FROM WEDNESDAY THE FIRST OF AUGUST 1649 TO THE
TWENTY-SIXTH OF THIS PRESENT JULY 1650.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

*Printed at LONDON for ROBERT IBBITSON, dwelling in
Smithfield neer Hosier Lane, and to
be sold by Peter Stent, over against the
Bible in Giltspur Street, 1650.*



A History or Briefe Chronicle of the Chiefe Matters of the Irish Warres.

ON Wednesday, August 1, 1649, was kept by Act of Parliament a Publick Fast throughout England and Wales, appointed to call upon God for a blessing upon the Lord Lieutenant Crumwel's Forces, against the Papists, and others the Enemies of the Parliament of England, in Ireland, which hath had from God these returns following, viz. :

1. The Lord Lieutenant being in South Wales, found his forces come up to goe over with him with much union, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Enemy to divert them.

2. There were 3,000 of his Forces safely arrived at Dublin, from Chester, Liverpoole, and other Ports thereabouts, which made up Lieutenant Generall Jones 8000 strong in Dublin, which was then blocked up by the Marquesse of Ormond, the Lord Inchequeen, and Major Generall Preston, who had the whole command of all Ireland then in their power, except only that Garison of Dublin in Leinster, and London-Derry in the North of Ireland, kept by Sir Charles Coot, which was then also blockt up, and the fort at the River mouth also of Derry taken by Sir Robert Stuart, and Colonel Mervin, who commanded the Forces in the Siege at Derry.

3. Captaine Norway with a party of the Horse from the Lord Lieutenant, and some additionall Horse of Dublin sallyed out, and killed 40 of Ormond's men, and took Mr. Eliot (who was afterwards hanged) and Cap. Baskerfield, with other prisoners.

4. August the 2, Lieutenant General Jones sallied out of Dublin, and took Baggots-rath from the Marquesse of Ormond.

5. Afterwards the same day he routed their whole Body, save only some Horse that were then gone with the Lord Inchequeen towards Munster. At which time 4000 of Ormond's men was slaine by two houres fight, and 2517 taken prisoners. There were also taken 8000 Armes, 100 Colours, 7 pieces of Ordnance, 200 draught Oxen, 500 Tents, divers Carriages, Coaches, Boxes, Trunks, great store of Treasure and Merchandise which was in their Tents : And there were taken prisoners the Earle of Frigall (Fingall), two Colonels, the Adjutant Generall, 6 Lieutenant Colonels, 8 Majors, 41 Capitaines, 58 Lieutenants, 42 Ensignes, and dvirs Knights, Gentlemen, and inferior Officers.

6. On the 3 of August, Lieutenant General Jones reduced the garrison of Rathgar.

7. After that he took in Ramaines.

8. Then Rachfarnham also was taken by him.

9. The same week he took Manouth.

10. After that the garrison at the Naas.

Denahadle

11. Denahadle was then taken.
12. And Richardstoun also taken by him.
13. He took also the Phoenix, the strong house of the late Earle of Strafford, near the City of Dublin.
14. He reduced also the garrison of Drumconough.
15. And about the same time took the garison of Decabragh.
16. The 8 of August, was kept a day of Thanksgiving to the Lord, in the City of Dublin, for these and all other His great mercies to them.
17. Sir Charles Coote, about the same time, sallied out of London-Derry, and with the assistance of supplies, raised the Siege, forcing the Enemy to retire.
18. Sir Charles Coote pursued Sir Robert Stuart, and Colonel Mervin, 12 miles, and took two piece of Ordnance, and some prisoners.
19. The 13 of August, the Lord Lieutenant, with his Armado, being ready in South Wales, set out first himselfe to Sea towards Ireland, with 32 ships from Milford haven, leaving Major General Ireton to follow with more.
20. The 16 of August, Major General Ireton set out from thence with 42 sale of ships, all which, with some others, to the number in whole of about 100 arrived safe at Dublin about a week after they first set out.
21. In the interim, Sir Charles Coot in the North of Ireland took the New fort, and so relieved himselfe by Sea.
22. He took also the Slagh Castle.
23. He took Mongavelin.
24. He reduced the garison at Newbridge, and tooke divers prisoners.
25. On the 1 of September, the Lord Lieutenant marched out of Dublin with his Army, for the reducing of the Countrey to the obedience of the Parliament of England, and divers came in to his Excellencie.
26. About a week after, his Excellencie besieged Drogheda, where some disserted, and came in to him.
27. On Septemb. 11, Drogheda was taken by storme, by the Lord Lieutenant and his Forces, who slew Sir Arthur Aston, the Governor, Sir Robert Hartlepoole, and some Irish young Lords, and 4 Colonels, 42 Captaines and Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, 44 Lieutenants, 220 Reformadoes and Troopers, almost all the Officers of 44 Companies, and 2500 foot souldiers.
28. On the 12 of Septemb. his Excellencie reduced the garrison of Trim.
29. He tooke also Dundalke.
30. That day Mr. Peters the Minister came to Dublin from Milford with the rest of the Forces to joyne his Excellencie.
31. In the interim, Col. Venables took Carlingford in the North of Ireland, with the three Castles, and the Fort belonging thereunto, and in them 40 barrels of Gunpowder, 7 piece of Ordnance, 1000 Muskets, and 500 Pikes.
32. Col. Venables took the garrison of the Newry.
33. Col. Venables afterwards routed 800 Horse, commanded by Col. Mark Trever, killed and took divers, himselfe and others of note hardly escaping.
34. The Lord Lieutenant in this month of Septemb. took Killingkerrick.
35. His Excellencie also reduced the garrison at Arklow Passage.
36. His Excellencie took the strong garrison of Esmond House.
37. Afterwards his Excellencie took the Castle of Fernes.

38. He took also the Fort at Slane Passage, of great consequence.

39. Then his Excellencie reduced the Castle of Eniscorsie, belonging to Mr. Wallop, where Ormond had put a garrison.

40. The 1 of October, the Lord Lieutenant marched to Wexford, and summoned it.

41. The 2 of October his Excellency took the fort which commands the Harbour at Wexford.

42. A party of his Excellencie's Foot, by the help of some vessels, took the Earle of Antrim's Frigot, with 14 Guns.

43. On the 11 of October, his Excellency took Wexford by storme, and in it 51 piece of Ordnance, besides those in Ships, 40 Vessels in the Harbour, great store of plunder. 2000 were slaine of Ormond's Souldiers in the Town.

44. Col. Venables took Lisnegarvy garrison.

45. He reduced the garrison of Antrim.

46. Col. Venables took the Scots strong garrison of Belfast, with 15 pieces of Ordnance and 12 barrels of Gunpowder, and 800 Scots were afterwards turned out of the Town, whither they had brought their wives and children to plant themselves there.

47. Sir Charles Coot took the garrison of Colraine, and put all in Arms to the Sword, and from thence marched in conjunction with Col. Venables.

48. On the 18 of October, the Lord Lieutenant reduced the strong garrison of Rosse, a place of great consequence, in which were store of Ordnance and Ammunition: And about this time Owen Ro Oneal, General of the Irish Rebels, dyed, immediately after he had entred into a conjunction with the Marquesse of Ormond.

49. Upon the 1 Nov. Major Nelson routed 1600 Horse and Foot about 7 miles from Wexford, commanded by the Lord Inchequeen, and took Inchequeen's own Standard: and divers killed and taken, the pursuit being half a-mile.

50. The 13 of November, the Lord Lieutenant marched from Rosse with 4000 Foot and 2000 Horse, and forced Inchequeen to withdraw at a further distance.

51. His Excellency took Enisbrough garrison that was kept by 300 of the Marquesse of Ormonds Foot.

52. His Excellency reduced the garrison of Tinterne.

53. His Excellency forced the Enemy from Bandonbridge, and took it.

54. His Excellency also reduced the garrison of Dunbardoy.

55. His Excellency proceeded on with success, and took the strong garrison and fort of Kinsale, from whence Prince Rupert, and Maurice, with some of their ships were fled: only three of their ships they had left behind, which were taken for the use of the Parliament of England.

56. The Lord Lieutenant took the Castle of Carick.

57. His Excellency the 24 of Novem. assaulted Waterford round, and slew near 500 of the Defendants.

58. His Excellency took the Passage Fort.

59. On 2 of December, the Lord Lieutenant entred possession of the Castle of Kilmac Thomas.

60. The 3 of December, the Lord Broghill reduced Dungarvan to the Parliament, with 1200 of Munster Foot and Horse, where he took 6 peece of Ordnance, 16 barrels of Powder, and great store of Ammunition.

61. Col. Zanchy from the Lord Lieutenant fell on the Reare of Lieutenant Generall Farrell, who had marched out of Waterford, and slew 30 on the place, and killed and wounded divers in pursuit.

Col.

62. Col. Zanchy relieved Passage Fort, besieged by Col. Woogan, a revolter, with 900 of Ormond's and Ulster Foot, and there were slaine of the besiegers near 100 on the place, and Col. Zanchy took 350 prisoners, amongst which Major Oneale, and most of the Officers of 500 of the Ulster Foot.

63. He forced Lieut. Generall Farrald to retreat back to Waterford, who was coming to have joyned with Col. Woogan.

64. The Lord Lieutenant took Castle Cape Cleere, with the Ordnance and Ammunition.

65. Sir Charles Coote and Col. Venables being joyned, fought with the Lord Ards and the Lord Clanduboyes and their Forces, in the North of Ireland, near Lisnegarvy, consisting of 2800 Horse and Foot, and slew 1000 on the place and 400 in pursuit, took all their Foot Armes, and 500 Horse, 8 barrells of Powder, and all their baggage, Col. Hinderson, Col. Hambleton, and divers of note slaine.

66. After this Killileague was taken.

67. Major Stanley, took Dumcree, a garrison of Ormond's.

68. He routed a small party near Drum Castle.

69. About this time about 1500 Recruits landed at Dublin, from Chester and Liverpool.

70. They relieved Killum mac Carick Castle, and forced the Enemy to retreat.

71. On the 13 of December Sir Charles Coot took possession of Carrickfergus, reducing it to the obedience of the Parliament, and turned out the most of the Scots that had planted their Families there.

72. After this the L. Clanduboyes submitted to mercy.

73. Col. Heuson raised the Enemy from before Arklow Castle, and relieved it with victuals and powder.

74. 800 of Duncannon and Ulster Forces were slaine all but a few in the Leaguer at Passage Fort, by 5 Troops of the L. Lieutenant Horse. Col. Woogan made an escape.

75. Col. Sir Hardresse Waller, with Recruits from the West of England, landed at Kingsale, and from thence marched to joyne with the L. Lieutenant.

76. Col. Heuson took the garison of Blackditch.

77. He also took Castle Martin from the Enemy with an onslaught.

78. On the 1 of January Col. Heuson marched into the County of Kildare with 700 Horse, and relieved the countrey from the plundering Enemy.

79. Col. Heuson took the garison of Rothdril.

80. He took also a garison called Pangers Grange.

81. Col. Cook with Col. Jefford took from the Lord Inchequeen the garison of Ranous.

82. They took also Murrough garrison.

83. They reduced Blarney.

84. They also took the Hold of Killigraham.

85. Baltimore garison was reduced to the L. Lieutenant.

86. The garison at Castlehaven was surrendered to his Excel.

87. His Excellency reduced Castle Mallow.

88. Morollop was taken by his Excellency.

89. Caperqueen also was then taken.

90. His Excellency took Dromanosh.

91. A garison was put into the Castle of Deep, which was taken from Ormond.

Kildare

92. Kildare taken by Col. Heuson, Governor of Dublin.
93. Col. Heuson also took Hartwell.
94. And he possessed himself of Cotlingstoune, kept by Ormond's Forces.
95. Divers come in to Sir Charles Coot in the North of Ireland.
96. Sir Hardresse Waller came up with his Recruits to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
97. Some of the Lord Inchequēen's scattered Horse taken by Colonel Cook.
98. Upon his Excellencies March, Ormond and Inchequēen took a strong alarm.
99. Much of the prey which Ormonds men had taken from the country was retaken and restored to the people.
100. Dungarvan was also taken by his Excellency.
101. Captain Barrow sallyed out of Arklow, and slew divers of the L. of Ormond's men that besieged it.
102. Sir Charles Coot took in Castle Doe a strong Post.
103. The Lord Lieutenant marching into Munster, Jan. 13, sent out 150 Foot and 220 Horse, commanded by Captain William Walker, who took Tymon Castle, kept by Lieutenant Bryan.
104. The 22 of January Cap. William Walker took Artcoman Castle, and all those that kept it prisoners, except one that was a Tory, who was slaine.
105. A party of the Lord Inchequeens Forces having retaken the Castle of Decp, Col. Cook, with Col. Shelburne, marched thither, and retook it again on January 25.
106. The Lord Lieutenant took Kilkenny Castle.
107. Cap. Heibotle, with Cap. Thomas Walker, took the Castle of Ballimore on the 1 day of Feb.
108. The L. Lieutenant took Clogheen, a strong garison.
109. On Feb. 2 his Excellency took Mac-mire Castle.
110. His Excellency also took Raghill Castle, wherein were some Ulster Foot, the Capitaine whereof was taken prisoner before.
111. His Excellency took some garrisons of the White Knight.
112. His Excellency took other garrisons in Roche's County.
113. His Excellency reduced all from Mayallo to the Shewer side.
114. The L. Broghill took Oldcastle Town and garison.
115. His Lordship took also Sir Ed Fits-Harris Castle.
116. His Lordship tooke also Mayallo, and hanged six revolvers.
117. The L. Lieutenant took Fethard, a garrison of Ormond.
118. Col. Cook reduced the Castle of Ballihock.
119. He reduced Eniscorsy that was betrayed to the Enemy.
120. Col. Reynolds, with a party of the L. Lieutenants Forces, routed 100 of the Lord Assories' Horse, and of the Prisoners one Revolver was hanged.
121. He reduced the garison at Butler's house.
122. He reduced two places more neer thereby, where 100 were slaine.
123. He took the garrison of Knocktoser.
124. Col. Phair, with a party of his Excellencies Forces, marched to Charick-mac, which a party of the Marquesse of Ormond's had taken, surprised 60 of them out of the garrison, and caused them to surrender it to him.
125. Major Gen. Ireton took Arsinom, and slew 13 of Ormond's men in taking it.
126. He took a considerable Passe over the Shewer.
127. His Excellency settled the County of Tipperary all but 7 garisons, so that they were then to bring in 1500 pound a month contribution.

128. Col. Cooke took Browne's Castle by storme, Feb. 16, where by reason of two barrels of powder blowne up by the Enemy, there was a greater losse in the taking of it than in the taking of Wexford.

129. On Feb. 26, Col. Hewson, with 2000 Foot, and 100 Horse, took Fort Lease Garrison.

130. He took also Blackreath Garrison.

131. He then took Kilmaog Garrison.

132. Feb. 28, Col. Hewson took the strong garison of Balashanon in the Bog of Allen.

133. He also took Athy a passe upon the Barrow.

134. About the beginning of March, the L. Lieutenant took the strong Castle of Chace in the Island of Shewer.

135. His Excellency reduced also Kiltanon, a strong Castle of the Lord Dunboynes.

136. His Excellency then also took the Castle of Goldenbridge upon Shewer.

137. Also he took the Castle of Dundrum.

138. Belleno Kelly then also taken by his Excellency.

139. Divers holds also taken in the County of Limerick.

140. Col. Cromwell landed at Youghall from Milford Haven with more recruits.

141. Divers slain at Clonmell by the Lord Lieutenant's Forces before it.

142. The Lord Broghill, and Col. Henry Cromwell being joined with their Forces defeated the Lord Inchequeen near Limericke, slewe 160, took 120 Prisoners, viz :—Col. Thompson, Col. Jackson, and 3 Col. more, 4 Lieut. Col. and others, and took 300 gallant Horse. The Lord Inchequeen narrowly escaped.

143. Col. Reynolds did beate the Earl of Castlehaven neare Laughlin.

144. Laughlin Bridge taken by Col. Hewson, with 200 Armes, and 800 bushells of Corne.

145. Thomas Town and Castle taken by storm.

146. Col. Hewson with 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse marched into the field, and diverted the Lord Castlehavens whole Army from disturbing his quarters about Dublin.

147. Dublin supplied with Coals and Corne from Milford Haven.

148. The Lord Lieutenant reduced many places in Limericke.

149. There came from Milford Haven to Youghall in Ireland, 13 ships laden with Oates, Beaves, and Pease, for the supply of the Army.

150. The enemies field forces, forced by the Lord Lieut. Army to fly to Kilkenny.

151. The Lord Castlehaven being shattered, fled to Castle Camber, and sent to Clanrickard, and George Monroe, to come speedily to his assistance.

152. Laughton Bridge taken.

153. Goring Garrison taken.

154. The L. Inchequeen sent desires to the L. Lieut. of reconsiliation, with promises ingaging the English party to come in with him, so that he might be accepted.

155. The L. Lieut. summoned Kilkenny.

156. The L. Hurboine and divers other considerable persons came in and submitted to the mercy of the Lord Lieutenant.

157. There were near 200 Horse taken from Limbricke.

158. Col. Johnston, Lieut. Col. T. Langhorne, and Major Syms (all chiefe Officers under the L. Inchequeen, being taken) were shot to death at Corke, for dissenting the Parliament of England's Service, to joyn with the Irish Rebels. There were taken also another Col. and some Caps, and other Officers by beating up of Quarters.

159. Gerau Castle taken by storm, by the L. Lieut., and all put to the sword.
160. The L. Lieut. beat the Enemy from two of the churches in Kilkenny, where they had fortified.
161. A very rich ship taken belonging to Waterford.
172. There came in and submitted two ships of P. Ruperts with 300 men.
173. Col. Heuson forced the enemies field forces from Castle Dormount, and summoned the Castle where they left a garrison and fled.
174. Gouran Castle being summoned by the L. Lieut., and refusing, some batteries were made against it. March 21, upon which the common souldiers (that they might have quarter themselves) delivered up their officers (viz.,) Col. Hammond, Maj. Townley, two Captaines, Lieut. Donnella, a Quartermaster, and a Popish priest, all which officers were shot to death the next day, save only the Lieutenant, who was spared because he complied with the soldiers for delivering up their officers. And the Priest was hanged.
175. Col. Shilburne took a garison near the Grange.
176. A strong castle about half a mile from Thomas Towne being summoned by the L. Lieut. was surrendered, leaving their Armes, Drums, Colours and Ammunition behind them.
177. A strong Castle and Passe over the Barow taken by Col. Hewson.
178. March 22, the L. Lieut. summoned Kilkenny
179. Irish Town taken by the L. Lieutenant.
180. Patrickes Church taken.
181. The City of Kilkenny together with the Castle therof, which was very strong, after a hot storme was surrendered by Sir Walter Butler to the Lord Lieutenant.
182. A Lieut. Col., 3 Majors, and 8 Captains, &c., delivered up Antwell Castle to Lord Lieutenant, upon condition to be sent beyond the seas to serve elsewhere.
183. Col. Abbot took Enisnag, where two officers were hanged, that revolted from Col. Jones.
184. Adjutant-Gen. Sadler battered Polkerry near Clonmell, the enemy refusing to come out, he stormed it, put 30 odde to the sword, and the rest remaining obstinate, were fired in the Castle.
185. Balto in the County of Tipperary was taken by the Adj.-Gen. Sadler.
186. Doin taken by him, the enemy marching away left their arms behind them.
187. He took also Granno.
188. He reduced also the garrison of Donkit near Waterford.
189. He took also some other Holds in the County of Kilkenny.
190. April 1, 1650. Col. Heuson, Governour of Dublin, marched to Castle Dermot, where the enemy had burnt a great part of the Castle the day before, and betooke themselves to a strong tower, which they had not burned. Col. Heuson caused great store of straw and other combustible materials to be put to the doore, and set on fire, which forced them within presently to cry out for mercy, in which place were taken Cap. Sturlock a bloody Tory, 3 Fryers, and divers others.
191. Lieu. Gen Trevor and others, came in to Col. Heuson upon mercy.
192. A party from Trim marched out beyond Molenger in the County of Westmeath, where they defeated a party of the Irish. Killed divers, and returned with a prey of 300 cowes, and 40 Garron horse.
193. Maj. Gen. Preston forced into Waterford.
194. Lieu.-Gen. O'Ferrald and the Ulsters being expelled, were dispersed in Sligo and Galoway.

195. Ormond with a small party of horse retired into Clare.
196. The Lord Castlehaven, upon Col. Heuson's march, retreated to Roscommon.
197. The L. Inchequeen returned to Thomond for recruits.
198. Limbricke and Waterford hindred of contribution.
199. Cloathes, monies, and necessary recruites came to Sir Charles Coote for his army in the North of Ireland.
200. The forces marching abroad, there were several garrisons reduced by Sir Charles Coote.
201. The Lord Broghill with a party from before Clonmell came to Corke the 8th of April, (the enemy having bodyed in the County of Kerry, were got to Macrump, within 12 miles of him, a town and castle of the Lord Muskerries, where they daily increased), his Lordship with Capt. Deans and Capt. Jennings troops, his own, and Col. Wardens, Maj. Powells and Cap. Bishops, and about 800 foot of Sir Hard. Waller, Col. Phaires and Col. Ryves the 9th of April, marched up within 3 miles of them, and beate up some of their quarters.
202. April 10, the Lord Broghill fell upon the enemy at Macrump, and totally routed them. Killing between 5 and 600 on the place, whereof some of good quality. And took prisoners, the Bishop of Rosse, their Generall, the High Sheriffe of the County of Kerry, and above 20 Captains, Lieutenants and others of note. The Standard of the Church of Munster, and 8 colours more, and almost 1000 Armes were taken, a good store of rich plunder, and the Bishop of Rosse was hanged before Carrigadrahad Castle, and the High Sheriffe condemned to be shot to death by a Council of War.
203. The Lord Broughill the same day summoned Carrigadrahad Castle, which after the Bishop of Rosse was hanged, was surrendered to the Lord Broughill upon termes, the Governour to be allowed 16 Armes to defend his Souldiers from the Toryes.
204. May the first. Colonell Venables marched up to joyn with Sir Charles Coote, which caused the Lord Castlehaven, then come into the North to withdraw his forces to a further distance.
205. Castlejournen taken by Sir Charles Coote.
206. Kenegad taken also by him.
207. Arnomullin also reduced by him.
208. Col. Reynolds pursued the Lord Castlehaven, and tooke some prisoners.
209. Ineskellin taken.
210. The Garison of Tome taken.
211. The Wicklow forces beaten from Killingcargie, and forced to retreat into the Glins.
212. Tome being retaken by the enemy, was again reduced by Sir Charles Coote.
213. The enemy beaten on the borders of Munster, and 20 horse taken.
214. Charlemont summoned, and divers holds taken about Tecroghan by Col. Venables.
215. Clonmell taken.
216. Trim was summoned, and some taken prisoners.
217. Col. Reeves Recruits landed safe at Cork and Pile, and came into Cork the 6 of May.
218. Col. Reeves Regiment marched from Cork, May 9. And the Enemy having burnt two villages, and fired Macroon a rich Towne, where were store of wines and other merchandize, and carried away much plunder, and rumoured themselves to expect to be

6 or 700 suddenly. Col. Reeves Regiment being about 1300 marched up to them, the enemy fled. Col. Reeves pursued 3 or 4 miles, killed about 100 and quieted the country.

219. Cap. Pen took away divers Beeves and Sheep from the garrison of Inniscattery.

220. Cap. Pen took and split 12 Boats of the Enemies from Clare River to the rivers mouth, 8 of which were 10 Tunnes a piece, which hindred the transporting of their cattell and goods from Munster side.

221. Col. Heuson and Col. Reynolds set down before Tecroghan, and after summons the Governor refusing to surrender, he drained away their water, and took the Ammunition with the Convoy that was coming to them for their supplies.

222. June the 1. The Lo. Deputy Ireton, sent in a summons from Clonmell to Waterford, upon which Preston treated.

223. Col. Zanchy hearing of the Toryes in Killahy Woods, sent Capt. Thornhill, Ball, and Birkham out, who slew 80 and brought off some Teages, who were afterwards hanged.

224. The Lord Broughill marching into the West, dissolved the Toryes.

225. Kilmallock taken by the L. Broughill.

226. The Lord Broughill and Major Nelson, reduced Kilbolane Castle.

227. Kenrickard taken by his Lordship.

228. Divers Barronies submitted to him.

229. A Ship of the L. Inchequeens laden with iron was taken.

230. Another Ship of the L. Inchequeens also taken by the Lord Broughills men.

231. Col. Heuson had good successe against the Lord of Castlehaven, who attempted the reliefe of Ticroghan with 2000 Foot through the Bogs. One Col. and other Officers were killed and about 100 Foot Souldiers, 300 got into the castle, all the rest was beaten back. In this Service the Horse could not come to do any thing because of the Bog, but they that got in, brought them such discouraging newes that they delivered up the garison to Col. Reynolds and marched out 1700 proper Lusty men.

232. The Enemy had 4000 Foot, and 600 Horse but they had officers for 14 Regiments, and hoped to make up that Army to be 14000 within few days, they being all Irish, or Papists, not a Protestant amongst them, having taken up an opinion, that they should never prosper till they had cleared their Army of all Protestants. Our number were 1800 Foot, and 600 Horse, which were drained out of the Lagan and Claneboys. The Enemy was placed on the side of a hill which was inaccessible. Sir Charles Coot sent out several Forlorn Hopes to provoke them to fight, with direction to retreat, to the end, the Enemy might be drawn out to a more commodious place for fight, which succeeded accordingly. The fight continued about an houre, during which time the Enemy fought stoutly. A party of ours, fell on that part of the Enemy who fled with the Bishop of Clogher and tooke him prisoner, and slew many of that party and took 200 Horse. All the Commanders were slain or taken, save four which fled with about 40 Horse. Sir Charles Coot sent the heads of five of the most eminent to Londonderry. There were taken, divers Letters from Ormond and Castlehoven wherein they shew that all their confidence was in this Army. In this fight was taken, the Bishops of Clogher, Gen. Killed, The Lord of Eniskillen, Col, the Bishop of Down, Shane O'Cane, Maj: Gen: Hen: Roe O'Neal, Gen: O'Neal his son, Col. of horse, Nice MacCollelagh, Col: Hugh MacGuier, Col. Phelemy, MacTool O'Neal, Col: Hugh Mac Hahan, Col. Lieu: Colonels, Torlogh O'Boyle, Shane MacDonnell, James O'Donnelly, Phelemy O'Neal, Adj: Gen. Torlogh O'Neal, Adj: Gen. Taken prisoners—Shane O'Haggan

O'Haggan, Hen : O'Neal, Quarterm. Gen : Saxton. Majors Killed—Phelemy O'Neal, Don O'Neal, Emer MacQuillan, Joh MacGuier, Cap. of Horse, Artoge O'Neal, Col. Mac Maghan, Mull Holland, O'Quine, Farrall, Cap : of Foot, Stewart, Feygus Farrell, Bryan O'Neal, Owen O'Quine, Geo. Russell, James MacCartain, Patrick O'Connally, Donnel MacGuier Gollager, Bryan MacGil, Teige O'MacHugh, MacOge O'Quine, Cormache O'Mullen, Hen Kannalds, Conaghei, Three Priests and Fryars are killed 3000 slain in all.

233. The Enemy hath yielded up to the Lord President all the Garisons in Ulster which they had formerly taken, they having only Charlemont, whether he is marched to reduce it.

234. July : The Parliament Army having beleagured three or four of the most considerable garisons belonging to the Enemy in Ireland, viz :—Waterford, Carlow Castle, Duncannon, &c., and have severall garrisons within six miles of Limbricke, as Lathgar, Rakell, &c., which bring preys of Cattle and Horse from Limbricke daily. Beeffe is sold there for a penny a pound : Fish so cheape, that two pennyworth will satisfie 8 or 10 reasonable men, and Wheat at five shillings a Bushell.

The Parliament for manifestation of their high and extraordinary sense of so signal and seasonable mercies, have thought it fit and their duty, to set apart a time for publick and solemn thanksgiving, to be rendered to the Lord, the Author of these mercies. And they do therefore enact and ordain, that Friday the 26 of July, be observed and kept as a day of publick and holy rejoicing, and thanksgiving to the Lord, in all the churches and chappels, and places of Divine Worship within this Commonwealth of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. And that the Ministers of the respective parishes and places aforesaid, be, and hereby they are required and enjoined to give notice on the Lord's day next preceding the said 26 of July, of the day so to be observed, to the end, the people of their severall congregations may the more diligently attend the public exercises of God's Worship and Service, then to be dispensed upon that occasion ; at which time, that they people may be the more particularly informed of this great Deliverance and Successe, the said Ministers are hereby required, and (under the penalty set down in the Resolves of Parliament of the 9 of July, 1649,) enjoined to publish and read the 'Act and Declaration expressing the Grounds and Reasons thereof.' And for the better observation of the Day, the Parliament doth hereby inhibit and forbid the holding or use of all Fairs, Markets, and servile works of Men's ordinary Callings upon that day : And all Mayors, Sheriffes, Justices of Peace, Constables, and other Officers, be, and are hereby enjoined to take speciall care of the due observance of the said Day of Thanksgiving accordingly.

HEN : SCOBEL CLERIC, Parliamenti.

FINIS.

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